itely limited, merely stated to be "foliis pinnatis multijugis." Lyon avers that he was severely poisoned by handling the plant but it must have been by another plant or he was hypersensitive to rhus poisons. Negro children where *R. pumila* grows eat its berries with the same avidity as those of *R. glabra* or *R. copallina* and experience no symptoms of poisoning.—WILLIAM WILLARD ASHE, *North Carolina Geological Survey.*

Note on Aster. — In the region round about Oberlin, Ohio, the descriptions of *Aster corymbosus* and *Aster macrophyllus,* as given by Dr. Gray, do not hold. They run into each other so decidedly as to make the separation of the two into species of no account. Specimens gathered here in abundance show all grades of combinations between the two, making no end of hybrids.

For instance, the distinction of "leaves thin," and "leaves thickish and rough" does not hold at all. We have specimens with the leaves thin and smooth which can be placed only as macrophyllus. Nor will the differences as to serration hold at all. And this is true of specimens from other regions than northern Ohio. Taper-pointed and abruptly pointed would seem to be good distinctions, but will not hold good. Moreover the times of blooming are such that the two can be seen together side by side, part fulfilling the descriptions of corymbosus and part answering to macrophyllus. No wonder Dr. Gray's diaries show that he was nearly distracted with his Asters.— F. D. KELSEY, *Oberlin, Ohio.*